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BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square—each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to TWELVE lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

POETICAL.

GOD BLESS YOU, SOLDIER!

God bless you, soldier!—when yon sky
Was heavy with impending woes,
Then traitors raised the battle-cry,
Then fear met fear in every eye,
You rushed to meet our foes.

God bless you, soldier!—when our light
Of hope grew dim and courage waned,
When freedom veiled her face from sight,
Your valor dashed away the night,
And morning clear remained.

God bless you, soldier!—scarred and worn,
Wearied with marchings, watchings, pains,
All battle-stained and battle-torn,
Bravely has all your tasks been borne,
You have not fought in vain.

God bless you, soldier!—think not we
Alone revere and bless your name,
For millions now and yet to come,
Millions your arm has rendered free,
Shall sing your deeds and fame.

God bless you, soldier!—even the air
Grows heavy with the battle's roar,
Sheltered beneath his love and care,
May Victory with her garlands rare
Adorn you evermore.

God bless you, soldier!—when the dove
Of peace the Eagle's nest shall share,
When home and hearts made warm with love,
With joys below—with joys above,
God bless you here and there.

Miscellaneous.

Execution in Japan.

A letter from Yokohama describes the beheading of two men, alleged to have been accomplices in the recent assassination of British officers. The writer says:

"The doors opened, and a man bound with cords and blindfolded was led through the crowd and made to kneel down on a mat placed before a hole dug in the ground to receive his blood and head, the attendants drew his clothes down off his neck, and gave a few preliminary brushes with the hand upward as if to stroke the hair all one way. The executioner was one of the Tycoon's soldiers, who had purchased a new sword blade, and had asked permission to do the duty and thus try his weapon.

"After securing the linen around the handle, and carefully wetting the blade, he took up his position deliberately on the left side of the victim, and raising the sword high above his head with both hands, let it fall with a sweep which severed the neck completely. The head was held up for the inspection of the chief officer present who signified his approval—as I have seen—and it was then thrown into the hole. The other man was carried in and they appeared to find some little difficulty in getting him to kneel in a convenient position; but when his knees had been perfectly adjusted and his neck had bare the other executioner, who had also petitioned that he might fill the office, advanced, took his place by the prisoner's side and drawing his sword high above his head with an elegant flourish inflicted the blow as effectually as his predecessor.

"The blades did not appear to be different from those ordinarily worn by the two sworded class, any one of which would have done the work quite as completely. The faces of the two men were villainous enough to justify the suspicion of being murderers in a foreigner's mind. Their punishment did not end at the place of execution; placards have been put up everywhere stating their crime, and giving their ages.

U. S. NATIONAL BONDS IN GERMANY.—In November last the amount of United States stocks held in Holland and Germany was estimated by a German banker at $200,000,000, but it is much more at this time, and the 5-20's are still being ordered heavily. Frankfort has become the great emporium of American stocks in Germany, and in one single week in February orders were sent thence to New York for five millions in 5-20's. The bonds are called for from all over the country, and even Austrian capitalists, who are forbidden by heavy penalties from investing in any but Austrian securities send privately large sums to Amsterdam or to Frankfort to be invested in American stocks. One individual in Frankfort is reported to hold over a million as a permanent investment, a Bavarian, Imhof of Munich, holds half a million, and those who hold from fifty to a hundred thousand, are quite numerous.

The consequence is, that at all the clubs, public houses, private entertainments and business centres, American news is a prominent subject of discussion, and the wish for success to the Union arms is everywhere expressed. American political, military and financial affairs are generally well understood, and all the fresh knowledge that each steamer brings is studied with avidity. American stocks at the present exchange, pay a handsome interest on their cost to those who buy for investment, and the German bankers have besides reaped from three to six per cent. on every dollar sold. It is strange that Americans have left this lucrative business so entirely to foreign houses and their New York branches.—*Boston Traveller.*

Saturday Night Musings.

There is a great white counterpane of snow on the ground this Saturday night. God's charity covering a multitude of sins! Would that human charity would thus do—would whiten over the little hannocks and ridges of life which can be removed from one place only to rise again in another.—The week just passed has been a short one. Too short for many a one to settle with himself, yet he has gone home. How time flies! Has it always gone by thus rapidly? If all the Saturday nights God has ever given us were before us, what an array of crime would be seen. Yet the day comes when they will soon loom up with their debits and credits to curse or bless. Do you ever pause to think, reader? If so, pause again. If not, begin now.—Draw your chair to the fire. Turn the light so it will not hurt your eyes. Pull the curtain down at the corners. Listen! A footstep on the creaking snow. Some laborer going to his loved ones. Weary and tired hearted—may God warm his little home with love. Look back over the past week. It is not far. A room with six folding doors. Open all of them. Turn the room into a hall—look down its short walls and see in memory the pictures you have hung there. Another footstep! How the boot creaks as the snow is crushed beneath its weight.—Listen! a lighter step. Some wife who is hastening home to greet her husband with the marketing for the morrow. Tired man. He sits and rests with little hands in his whiskers—little eyes peering into his—little heads on either shoulder—stars which rank him a Major General in the army of life! Hold them closer to you—kiss them fondly to-night. Who but God knows who will be in shroud, coffin or grave ere another Saturday night comes around?

Another step! The other way!—Some husband with heart full of ruined hopes going to meet at the beer table. Some foolish youth swift stepping by, anxious to join the revel—Pitiful husband. 'Twas not thus a few years since. Who is to blame? Let us, who know not, the cares and shadows of the heart, not do that which God has told us not to do. Let us not condemn. He will reward and he will punish. The step dies away. Around the corner. So her hope dies away. So his heart thoughts have died out. Why will he leave the home fireside this Saturday night, over all others? Home once had its charms. The dye now so indifferent once lit its way to her very soul. The lips now cold except in petulancy, once put their rich fullness up to revel in the loved kiss. The tongue which now speaks but to chide, once knew no language but that of love. It was many Saturday nights ago perhaps—but it was once. Why go to night? Is there not some little corner in the heart where the old love—the old hope—the old pleasure lingers? Must you go to-night? Once you would not have left for an hour. Who has poisoned the feast? Who has bittered the spring? Talk it over this Saturday night. See who has shrouded the Pet and buried the Darling of years agone. Go not elsewhere for happiness. It is not to be found in the wine cup. The glass of poison does not contain it.—The allurements of the gaming table give no happiness. Rest this night.—If you love each other, sit beside each other—eye to eye at times—hand upon or in hand at times. Read to him or her you love. Read this little chapter. It is kindly meant, even so for those who differ from us. Look back and see how much happier you might have been than you have been—how much happier you might have been than you are. Do not blame. Do not chill the rivulet into an icicle.

Good wife, don't let him go. Make home happy for your own sake. Give him love for love—kiss for kiss—confidence for confidence. Be to him as you were when you won him. Call back the glance, the word, the old cares—the electric touch, and sit down together to bless God that you have each other to love and live for. Let new resolves be born to-night. They may die before another one comes around, but let them be born. God sent us here to be happy. We live to make ourselves miserable. God gives us Saturday night for reflection. He gives us the Sabbath for rest. He gives us six days for labor. And you, brother reader—comrade in life's battle, must you go from the home you have? It may not be quite pleasant, but can you not help to make it so? Save your earnings. Save your heart.—Save your manhood. Keep faith with yourself. Give this night to rest—to-morrow for worship, and give to God a heart-felt blessing for the mercies you have. Some Saturday night will be your last!

EDITOR ELECTED.—J. S. Row, editor of the *Raftsman's Journal*, Clearfield, announces in his last issue, that he has been elected a member of the U. S. Army, and received a certificate to that effect from Capt. Campbell, Provost Marshal of his district. Unlike most editors, he does not seek preferment, and, in consequence, states that his acceptance of the position will depend upon circumstances.

☞ The Richmond papers announce the marriage of Wm. D. Porter, of the Confederate States Navy, to a Miss Mary E. Gilliam. This gentleman is a son of the late Admiral Porter, of the United States Navy.



Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

From Slavery to Morality.

A year ago, Adj. Gen. Thomas issued an order regarding the marriage of freedmen in the Department of Tennessee and the State of Arkansas, by which clergymen were authorized to unite the late slaves in wedlock, to furnish them with a neat certificate of the ceremony, and to keep a record of the number of applicants. At Vicksburg, between April 10 and Nov. 1, 1864, there were thus recorded fourteen hundred and fifty-six marriages. A large, and especially the earliest part of these were merely the legal sanction of previous cohabitation as man and wife—often for many years. We are told:

"One old man at Memphis was married, with several others, one morning. No sooner was the ceremony completed than he turned and tenderly embraced and kissed his now legal wife, with evident thanksgiving that she was now, in the eye of the law and of civilization, as she had long been in the eye of God, his own recognized wife.

"One old man, of almost three score and ten, was thus joined in lawful marriage to his venerable wife. At the conclusion of the ceremony, when the chaplain extended his hand with the nuptial benediction and dismissed them, as was the custom, in a short prayer, they both dropped on their knees together, their eyes streaming with tears of thankfulness, and at the close, still kneeling, the old man reached out both arms and hugged her to his heart, saying aloud, 'My dear old woman, I bless God that I can now for the first time kiss my own lawful wife.'"

Five hundred and fifty-two persons made answer that they had been married before, and had been sold or driven away from the dear companion of their life. One chaplain married 102 couples in one day. The marriage fees were naturally small. A silver dime, a paper dime, a paper half dime were presented; and in one case a sweet potato, by a bride who was more thoughtful than her spouse. The oldest person married was 88 years old. The greatest disparity of ages was 46 years. Three white men married colored women—and the country still survives.

Wealth of Large Cities.

The number of persons in the city of New York who pay taxes under the revenue law, on personal incomes, is 19,800. There are eleven persons taxed on incomes exceeding $200,000; one person pays a tax on an income of $1,843,000; another on $860,000, and two others on over $500,000 each.—There are sixty two persons whose incomes are reported between $100,000 and $200,000, and two hundred and thirty-two between $50,000 and $100,000. The aggregate amount of the incomes taxed is $87,100,000, and the amount of tax at 5 per cent., is $4,355,000. The average income of the 19,800 persons taxed is $4,400. It is believed, if honest returns were made, that the amount of incomes taxed in the city would be over one hundred millions of dollars. The internal revenue collected in New York city last year, from other sources than incomes, amounted to more than thirteen millions of dollars. In the 4th Congressional District the collections the past year were $9,895,000. The official estimates of the collection of revenue in the city for 1865, are $30,000,000.—The stamp duties and some special taxes, it is estimated, will make the total receipts in New York, from all sources of revenue under the present regulations, 36,000,000.

The income tax of Philadelphia amounts to a little more than one million of dollars. The income tax of the 2d and 4th Congressional districts of Massachusetts, was $1,672,268 12, nearly all of which was paid in the city of Boston.

OIL IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis *Republican* announces the discovery of several oil springs in Lafayette County, Missouri. A company has been organized, and the lands purchased, with the design of immediately developing their resources.

☞ Burns' two sons, Nicol and James, are colonels in East India—31 and 73 years of age respectively.

EVERETT.—The namesake of the departed orator says, in his article in the March *Atlantic:*

"Mr. Everett was eager to educate the people, and all the people. He did not believe it possible to educate any of them too well. And if you had asked him, the day he died, what had been the central idea of his life, he would have said it was the education of the people. His life was full of it. His speeches were full of it.—Nothing so provoked him as any snobbism which wanted to hinder it. When he was President of the college—I think in 1848—there was a black boy in the high school at Cambridge, fitting for college. Some gentlemen in Alabama, who had sons there, or on their way wrote to Mr. Everett to remonstrate against the boy's entering. No sooner was the ceremony completed than he turned and tenderly embraced and kissed his now legal wife, with evident thanksgiving that she was now, in the eye of the law and of civilization, as she had long been in the eye of God, his own recognized wife.

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A Cause Decided.

It is very nearly a hundred years since Dr. Johnson, in one of his letters to Boswell, at Edinburgh, incidentally remarks at the close, "I long to hear how the negro's cause will be decided. What is the opinion of Lord Auchinleck, or Lord Hailes, or Lord Monboddo?" The cause of that particular negro, as well as of the negro in general, was shortly after decided as the great lexicographer longed to hear it had been. It had already been decided in England that the shackles of the slave fell from his limbs when he landed on English soil, and the same decision was then arrived at in Scotland. It took fifty years more for England to arrive at the logical conclusion that if slaves could not exist on British soil, neither could they exist on any soil subject to British rule. When the Scottish judges decided that slaves could not exist in Scotland, the united colonies of America had just thrown off the British yoke and justified themselves by declaring that all men were created free and equal, while they kept half a million of their fellow countrymen in hopeless bondage. But the ghastly inconsistency of this declaration with its practical application, will no longer be a reproach to America! The whole system of Slavery, with the evils it has endangered, is disappearing with a startling rapidity that can only be likened to the crumbling to pieces of one of those mighty icebergs which drift out of the polar seas on to our coast, seemingly impervious to heat and the action of the waves, until in a moment they burst asunder and are seen no more for ever. Four years ago, Slavery seemed to be as firmly planted on this continent as the Rocky Mountains, and soon not a vestige of it remains. The President could abolish Slavery by proclamation, as a military necessity, but he could not abolish the prejudice of caste. They had to abolish themselves. Illinois and Indiana have generously obliterated the infamous black laws which disgraced their statute books; Maryland and Missouri have voluntarily purged themselves of the foul institution which had brought them to the verge of rebellion and ruin, and social changes are quietly taking place which are scarcely less important than those which cause public rejoicings. The admission of a black lawyer to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, without a word of remonstrance from any member of the bench or the bar, is really one of the most significant events of the past four years. Others of a similar character will continue to astonish the public mind.

A few years ago, traveled Americans used to tell on their return home how they declined sitting at the same table with Alexander Dumas in Paris. We believe that in one or two instances, some of our countrymen had actually been constrained to leave a good dinner and a pleasant company because there happened to be among the guests a man of genius whose mother was a quadroon. It was a fine thing to tell on returning home, and a man ambitious of political distinction might have set up for a statesman and got into Congress on the basis of such a stock in trade. But we shall never more hear of any such boasts. Within a month or two past, rumors have come from across the Atlantic that Alexander Dumas, having exhausted all the material for romances in the Old World, designed coming to the New to find subjects for his industrious pen. The news was received with delight in certain quarters where once it would have been heard with scorn and contempt. One of the great leaders of our "best society" at once took the affair into consideration, and announced his intention of giving a dinner party to the colored romance writer immediately after his arrival on our shores. But M. Dumas has not yet arrived, and he may not come at all. If he should, he will know how to appreciate the attentions of our lion hunters; he will suffer no one to patronize him on account of his color, for he is proud of his African descent. Once when he was sitting for his portrait to an eminent French artist, he cautioned the painter not to mitigate in any degree his complexion or the kinks in his hair. Much still remains to be done before the wrongs inflicted upon a suffering race can be atoned for; but one thing is certain, the cause of the negro has been decided.—*Independent.*

☞ Hon. Peleg Sprague, Judge of the U. S. District Court at Boston, has resigned on account of failing health. District-Attorney Dana relates this story of him:

"I remember a barrister of considerable legal and political credit questioning with Judge Sprague, whether a man could be tried for treason in Massachusetts, where there was no war. He objected that the Constitution limited treason to the levying of war, and to overt acts, and guaranteed to each man a trial in the State in which the treason was committed. Judge Sprague replied: 'Bring me a man who, here in Massachusetts, has, by an act however slight, and however remote from the field of war, intentionally given aid to the rebels in arms as by communicating to them information or advice, and I will not only show you that I can try him, but that I can have him hanged.'"

Judge Sprague has had but two predecessors in office—John Lowell, 1789, and John Davis, 1801. Another John Lowell succeeds him, a great grandson of the former, who received his appointment from Washington himself, and was the author of that first article in the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights which abolished slavery in that State.

HAMLIN.—The Washington *Chronicle*, in noticing the departure of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin from Washington, bears the following testimony to the good will which exists toward him at the seat of government:

"All parties in the Senate have paid unprompted tribute to his official impartiality and courtesy. We are not therefore, surprised that that decided and frank opponent of the Administration, and of Mr. Hamlin's politics, Senator Powell, offered the resolution on Friday last, testifying to the uniform sense of justice of the Vice-President, nor that it passed unanimously. While Mr. Hamlin was Vice-President he was not only the staunch political supporter, but the devoted personal friend, of President Lincoln, and during four years of changes, calamities, and excitements of every kind, not a single difference of the most immaterial character occurred between them."

TOURNAMENT.—A grand sword tournament is in contemplation at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, for the purpose of deciding who is the best swordsman in the armies of the United States. A prize of one thousand dollars is being raised. The first premium for the champion swordsman will be a sword worth $250; the second will be a purse of $300, and the third a purse of $200. The affair promises to be very interesting.

HIGH PRICES.—A gentleman, who arrived in Nashville on the 16th, direct from Lynchburg, Va., reports that at the time he left, flour was selling at $1,100 per barrel, coffee at $65 per pound, and other commodities at proportionate prices. A charming place for a poor man with a large family.

Religious.

—The General Conference of the M. E. Church at its quadrennial session May last, at Philadelphia, authorized the organization of a Mission Conference in India. The Board of Bishops, in arranging their work, assigned Bishop Thomson one of the newly elected bishops, to the delicate and responsible duty of organizing it. The Bishop left for the scene of his labors several months ago, during which he will also visit other mission points. Shortly after the Bishop reached India, he convened the members of the Mission at Lucknow, the most oriental of all India cities, on the 8th of December.—The Conference was duly organized, and comprises seventeen ministers.—The various interests of the Mission were reviewed, as is customary in regularly constituted conferences in the United States. Among the most noticeable features was the reception of several native preachers on trial. The Bishop, before reading the appointments, made a touching address to the heroic band. The noble manner in which he urged the members not to fear death in the discharge of duty, but "if they were good men, to rather die the first good chance they should get," was a winged word to brothers in battle. The Conference continued in session seven days. The next session is to be held at Moradabad in February, 1866.

—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Observer*, writing from Arlington Heights of scenes among the colored people at the Freedmen's village, lately the property of the rebel General R. E. Lee, gives some touching words which were used by many of them in their prayers. One while praying earnestly for the impenitent in the village, besought the lord that he would "get around and about their hearts, and *stir 'em up*, that they might turn away from sin." Waxing more earnest for the salvation of his brethren, he prayed God "to rob hell of her large expectations." Another praying for the chaplain of the Tract Society, entreated that the Lord would "*backstay him with faith.*" A patriarch who had been a preacher near Richmond for forty-eight years, closed his prayer "And when, dear Lord, you done wid troublin' youself wid us here, take us all home to glory to praise you evermore." Another prayed "May we oppose sin in ebery form, even though we called on to meet as a bull in a gangway."

—The *Christian Times and Episcopal Register*, in an editorial entitled "The Religious Journal," takes strong ground against secular departments in religious papers, such as "War Department," "State Department," "The Farm," etc. It thinks a religious journal should not undertake to compete with the secular press. It cannot successfully do so without sacrificing its native character. It says, "the truth is, the enterprise of the secular press leaves us nothing to do in this respect, and every ambitious ecclesiastic who undertakes to make his journal a full record of the war will meet with a deserved failure. We rejoice daily that the war is going on so successfully; yet to those of our friends who sometimes inquire why we do not maintain a 'War Department' in the *Times*, we reply that it is out of our line, and refer them to the *Army and Navy Journal*, which can tell them all they wish to know."

—It is asserted by a reliable religious paper that five of the principal monied officers of New York city, having incomes of $30,000, are Roman Catholics. Also that a Commissioner of the Alms House, a Protestant gentleman of the highest standing, was, a few days ago, without the shadow of a political or personal reason, removed from office, and a Roman Catholic appointed in his place.

—The annual meeting of the Western Book Committee of M. E. Book Concern, located at Cincinnati, has just been held. The report of the agents, appointed by the General Conference at its quadrennial session, shows the resources to be $433,452.19, and the liabilities at $113,643.12, leaving a net capital of $319,809.07, and a profit during the year of $22,488.27.

—It is proposed to hold a convention of the non-Episcopal Methodist Churches in this country, in Cleveland Ohio, on the third Wednesday in June next. The chief obstacle in the way is strong opposition to "secret societies" among a portion of the Wesleyans and Free Methodists.

—According to the *Watchman and Reflector*, the Baptists of New York State number 88,074, gathered into 826 churches, with 742 ordained ministers, and 99 licentiates. During the past year 2,531 converts have been baptized. The denomination in the State is organized into forty five associations and one State convention.

—At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in London, Mr. Taylor, English Consul at Diarbeker on the river Tigress, in a paper said it was impossible to overrate the improvement which has taken place under the efforts of the American missionaries in Eastern Turkey and Persia.

—Intelligence from Savannah, Ga., reports very few really loyal persons, and that much of the professed loyalty is mere pretence. It is stated that none of the white clergymen pray for the President.

Agricultural.

Comfort of Animals.

An animal may be well fed and apparently well attended and yet be uncomfortable, owing to the floor to stand or rest on, a bad rack or manger, or some other inconvenience in the stable; there may be a want of exercise or change of food, pure air, carding, pure water, or something else necessary for comfort; he may breathe on his food and render it offensive, or something incommode, or render the animal uncomfortable. Of course, his digestion is impaired, his appetite declines, he will not grow or fatten and is unfit for labor, and the female is not in good condition for yielding good, wholesome milk. If we intend our farm stock shall be profitably kept, we must attend to their comfort as well as their sustenance. They must be well lodged as well as well fed, or they will consume much hay and provender to little purpose. If they are well littered they will not only be rendered the more comfortable, but the material with which they are accomodated will make good manure. Therefore, make your animals comfortable. It is comparatively an easy matter for those farmers who have nothing but good English hay and grain to feed out to their stock, to have them look well and do well, but with some farmers who have a great deal of coarse fodder, it is a very different thing. It requires considerable study to carry a stock of cattle through the winter on coarse fodder, and have them looking well in the spring. A person must be constantly fixing them. I know of no better way than to keep changing from one kind to another, and in judicious feeding, so as to keep the appetite good, one can keep stock thriving on on good order.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Side Hill or Horizontal Wells.

The title is strange, and the idea doubtless a novel one to most of the readers of the *Agriculturalist*. It is well worthy their consideration. Mr. W. H. Gardner, of Muskegon Co. Mich., thus writes: "One would think from the invariable rule of digging *down* for water, that it could be found in no other direction. In many localities it may as readily be found by *digging up*, as down, and the labor of drawing water ever afterwards, saved, as well as much of the labor of digging the wells. We have seen many wells in the States of New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, etc., which could have been started horizontally into the hill-side, and reached water within but little greater distance horizontally, than was dug down into the earth perpendicularly to find it. A horizontal well has the following advantages: It can be dug at any time or season; the earth can all be taken out in a barrow, however far horizontally the "level" is driven; a great saving of labor and time by keeping a gentle ascent from the opening, the water will *draw itself*, running out as from a natural spring; they are more easily stoned, less dangerous, and can be deepened at any time. The question which first suggests itself is: where can such a well be dug? We answer, anywhere, at the foot of a hill of forty or more feet in height, or on the side of a hill. In sinking shafts in mining, or digging railroad tunnels, water is very readily and almost uniformly found, digging horizontally, and often in great abundance—the horizontal shaft cutting one more of the veins of water percolating through the earth, than a perpendicular one would." It is a matter of common experience where extensive draining operations are carried out, that living springs are cut so that water flows perpendicularly from the drain. When no such permanent sources of water are encountered, the flow from the drains may be made to supply all the needs of a family and stock yard, except for a few months in the heat of summer.—*American Agriculturalist.*

SEED POTATOES.—I was brought up in a section where we were taught that the seed ends of potatoes were the best for seed; the earliest and largest. I took medium sized potatoes, cut off the seed ends, and planted together in one place, and the body of the potato in another—ground being equal—and the result was, that the seed potatoes were the first out of the ground and more in number of tops, while the body potatoes were later in coming up, but larger tops. The result in digging was *more* potatoes from the seed ends, but not so large, nor so many bushels from the same number of hills. Again, take whole potatoes, and plant the same of equal size and cut into two pieces—meaning fair sized—and the result will be in favor of the cut potatoes. This season, being short of seed, I planted a bushel or so of very small "Orgros"—too small to eat—and they are equal in size to whole potatoes of larger dimensions, and turn out as well also. Therefore, if small potatoes will produce as well as the larger ones, and will not cost one-fourth as much it is a result worth knowing.—*E. Folsom, in Genesee Farmer.*

☞ All houses or sheds for sheep should be properly ventilated and well lighted. Attention to the first of these is of great importance.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

March 29th, 1865.

VISIT TO HARRISBURG.

Closing Hours of the Pennsylvania Legislature—Exposure of William H. Witte and George Northup, &c., &c.

In obedience to a summons received on Thursday last, requiring our immediate presence at Harrisburg, we visited that city and witnessed the closing scenes in the Legislature. In the absence of our Harrisburg correspondence we propose to give our readers a short account of what we saw and heard. The trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad were, fortunately for us, again running on time, the damage from the high water having been repaired. There was but one incident occurred on the road that was unpleasant, and it was extremely so. The train stopped at Latrobe for supper, instead of running to Altoona, as they have heretofore done. We were satisfied, on first learning of the fact, that nothing good could be found in or come out of Latrobe, and our fears were more than realized. On reaching the place we rushed in with hundreds of other passengers, and after much tribulation secured a seat and commenced—not eating, but looking for supper. Now, we are satisfied no one complains less than we do about the preparation or quality of our food. We generally do as an ancient Apostle recommended—"Eat whatsoever is set before us, asking no question for conscience sake;" yet we feel our duty to the traveling public demands something more at our hands in this case. The supper we so anxiously looked for was brought after the fare (seventy-five cents) had been collected, and, ye lovers of good eating, what a supper! The beef-steak was cold and half cooked; the eggs appeared to have been boiled for a day or two; the bread baked on the surface only, and the coffee was cold as ice-water in summer. We may be mistaken as to its being coffee, as, generally speaking, we don't recognize the difference; but be it tea or coffee, it must must have been made by pouring cold water on the tea or coffee, and then brought to the table. That supper will haunt us during all time to come. The recollection of it, however, is too unpleasant for us to dwell on. In the name of the hundreds who suffered with us; in the name of thousands who have and may yet suffer, we protest against the change the Railroad has made. Altoona is the place to sup, dine or take breakfast, and the only place between Harrisburg and Pittsburg that is at all inviting. We hope our protest will be respected, and our recommendations complied with.

With us in the train was Hon. H. C. Johnson, of Meadville, Speaker of the House of Representatives during last year's session. As all *great* men do, he telegraphed the Latrobe eating-house man to have a special supper for him; and we understood from him afterwards that it was *tolerable*. This Hon. Speaker Johnson, whom his fellow-members characterized as "mutton head," because, we presume, that for want of brains it took him so long to get any thing through his wool, also telegraphed to the landlord of the United States Hotel, at Harrisburg, of his coming—ostensibly to have a room prepared, but really to inform the people of Harrisburg that he was coming, and to be prepared to receive him. Great men are much annoyed, but it is the price of greatness. We did not, however, see any special commotion when the train arrived with its precious freight, and this great man was compelled, like common men, to find his way, unattended, to the Hotel, and put up with all the inconveniences incident to those unknown to fame. Alas! for human greatness!

We arose next morning and learned to our great delight that the difficulty which summoned us to Harrisburg had been adjusted, that our favorite stock was all right again; and with this gratifying intelligence we started for the Capitol to witness the closing scenes of the Legislature.

The Senate consumed the forenoon in hearing and discussing the report of the committee appointed to investigate the alleged bribery of members of the Legislature to procure the passage of a bill to consolidate the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. A bill had been introduced and passed in the House, and was on its final passage in the Senate for the purpose above stated, when Senator Hopkins, of this District, arose and stated that he had just learned that certain parties were in Harrisburg with money to procure its passage, and that he would never vote for it until the truth of the matter was known. Upon this announcement the Senate was dreadfully exercised. No one knew anything of it. The money, or no part of it, had ever been paid to any member of that body. Whether this fact had anything to do with the action of members, we know not. A committee, consisting of Lowry, Worthington and Randall, was appointed to see who had the money, and what they intended to do with it. The report of the committee showed that certain parties, not named, had obtained $30,000 from the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to assist in passing the bill, that they alleged to those representing the road that that amount was necessary, that they had expended $5,000 in procuring its passage thro' the House, and that it would require $25,000 to pass it through the Senate, as Senators had advanced their price. The money was brought to Harrisburg by an agent of the Road, and shortly after his arrival he was called upon for the money by certain parties, who had the bill in charge. He consulted with some men at Harrisburg who told him that the money was not needed to pass the bill, that it was right it should pass, and would be. By some means it came to the knowledge of Hopkins that the money was there, and certain parties, unknown, were alleging it was needed to bribe Senators, and he made the statement before alluded to. The report of the committee did not reveal the names of parties implicated, nor give the testimony taken before the committee. Rumor had already pointed out the guilty parties however. A motion was made to read the testimony and put the Senate in possession of all the facts. This was strenuously resisted by Hopkins, Randall and a few other, and as strongly urged by Champneys, Bigham, Graham and Connell The resolution was carried by a majority of one. The testimony was read and shows conclusively that Wm. H. Witte, late Democratic candidate for Governor, and George Northup, Democratic candidate for Congress, in Philadelphia, were the guilty parties. It was on their representations that the money was furnished; they were the parties that represented they had bribed the Legislature and demanded from the agent of the Road the money. It appeared that no member of either house had ever received a dollar; but these men were seeking, by false pretences, to obtain $30,000 from the Company. They should at once be indicted, and if convicted sent to the Penitentiary for life. We always despised this Witte, and believed him to be a scoundrel as well as a traitor.—This belief was well founded. What a pretty specimen for a Governor! We hope our Democratic friends who supported him for that office will do themselves the credit to publicly denounce the man who must have deceived them also.

The witness who proved the rascality of Witte, was C. L. Ward, late Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Our readers can now see why Senator Hopkins fought so hard to prevent the reading of the testimony; he wished to cover up the rascality of his Democratic friends His love of party got the better of his honesty, or assumed honesty. Wonder if he had been offered the money if he would have troubled the Senate by relating it? Those who know the part he played on the committee appointed to investigate Legislative bribery, a few years since, are disposed to doubt it. We will commend the honesty of any man, no matter what his politics, but we like that kind of honesty that is not bound up by party ties. Senator Hopkins wears the garb of a very honest man. We hope he is.

To any one not acquainted with the history of the Senators, the spectacle witnessed that day must have impressed them with the great purity and honesty of all comprising that body. When it was proved that money was brought to bribe the Senate, corrupt Senators, every member, looked horrified. It was a terrible revelation. Senators waxed wrothy, cried aloud for vengeance on the parties who would dare intimate such corruption, denouncing, fretting, and storming most boisterously. It was a noticeable fact, that those who had the least reputation for honesty, were the most exercised. That was certainly sufficient to convince spectators of their honesty.

Champneys, Graham, Bigham, Worthington, and others, that all have confidence in, whose motives are ever honest and pure, made good speeches, and really sought to do something worthy of the Senate. If all Legislative bodies were composed of such men, we would hear no more talk of the bribery and corruption of Senators and Representatives. We trust something will now be done to purify the halls of Legislation.

Our Legislature has become a matter of reproach to the Commonwealth. Whether members are bought and sold we know not, but we do know it is alleged everywhere, and the public mind should be disabused, if it is not so. It may be that often when the Legislature is charged with corruption, not a dollar reaches the pocket of any member, going, as in this case, into the pockets of borers. Let the next Legislature drive away the borers by all means.

Before the Senate adjourned, Senator Hall in a beautiful speech presented, in behalf of the Clerk of the Senate, a Gavel to Speaker Terrell. Senator Fleming of the Dauphin District, was then elected Speaker, beating Hopkins about two to one. On taking the chair, he made a neat and pretty speech. Wallace Democratic Senator from Clearfield, offered a resolution of thanks to the retiring Speaker, which was carried unanimously, as was one offered by Clymer, tendering the thanks of the Senate to Clerk Hammersley, after which the Speaker declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

No business of any importance was transacted in the House. Ruddiman, of Philadelphia, on behalf of the officers of the House, presented Speaker Olmstead with a splendid gold headed cane. His presentation speech was one of the finest things we ever heard. He is a young man of fine education, great ability and eloquence. The Speaker delivered a short and beautiful address, referring to the prosperous condition of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace, in a manner that called forth shouts of applause. After the adjournment, a number of the members sang the song of "A Thousand Years," in fine style, and with fine effect.

Thus the Legislature closed its session. Many of the members left for their homes immediately, and Harrisburg now seems deserted. We left at four P. M., for home, in company with Gen. W. W. Irwin and Hon. D. L. Imbrie. The train was full of members of the Legislature and their wives on their return home. We are sorry to say that many of the legislators started for home in a state of intoxication. Would that the time might come when law-makers and public men, would not disgrace themselves with indulging in ardent spirits. How can we expect our country to prosper when those who govern, and those who occupy the officers of the State and General Government, are the leaders in vice, intemperance and immorality. May God avert the calamities we so richly deserve. We found our Beaver county men at Harrisburg all in good health, and attending closely to their duties. Col. Quay has labored diligently and faithfully for his constituents, and proved himself a good Representative.

Gen. Irwin reflects credit on the county by his industry, application and the ability with which he discharges his duties. Those who visit Harrisburg, never leave without feeling that to Gen. Irwin, Beaver county owes more than to, perhaps, any other citizen of the county. Always watching the interests of the county, polite and attentive to all who visit the city, and ever ready to favor any who desire it; he is a man all love and respect. With Gen Irwin and Col. Quay at Harrisburg, Beaver county always has, and always will be, provided for, in all its interests; and those who visit the State Capitol will ever meet kind friends and a hearty reception. We made a short stay, but accomplished all we desired, and returned home pleased with our visit, and more than ever indebted to our friends.

The River Bed Swindle.

Many of our cotemporaries have been crying out against the passage by the Legislature an act to develop the Allegheny river, and succeeded in defeating it by their hue and cry against the great swindle. The Legislature has adjourned and nothing has been done. We do not know whether any of the various bills offered in the Legislature should have passed, but we do believe some bill should. If a company had been permitted to explore the bed of the river, and bore for oil, paying the State a per centage, we have no doubt the State would have been made richer by millions.—One company offered the State a million for the privilege. Nothing can be done now until next winter. This money is needed in our Treasury, and we believe a bill should have been passed. In this instance the press have, by their excessive power of bribery, contributed to the injury of the State. Enough could have been realized to pay our State debt, yet for fear some one might make money the State loses millions. We don't see the benefit derived from such a course.

The Fight at Fort Steadman

We call attention to the official report of Gen. Grant in another column, of the fight at Fort Steadman, near Petersburg. Gen. Lee precipitated a large force upon our troops in the Fort and succeeded in capturing it. This was fortunate for us, as the result proved. Our forces rallied, attacked and drove out the rebels, capturing some three thousand, and killing and wounding as many more, while our loss was comparatively small. This temporary success cost the rebels dear; they lost six thousand men and gained nothing Altogether it was a splendid affair; if Gen Lee makes a few more such attacks he will soon have no army.

We also publish General Schofield's official report of his operations;—Goldsboro is in our possession; Sherman and Schofield have combined their forces. The rumored defeat of Sherman turns out to be a victory. Thus every move proves successful; every day brings fresh witness of victory.

General Grant.

We publish on our first page a likeness of Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commander-in-Chief of our armies. Our readers are already so familiar with his history that it is useless to speak of his life or refer in detail to its incidents. Unless something occurs that we cannot foresee, the name of General Grant will go down to history as the greatest and most successful of modern warriors and commanders. We believe that since the day of Belisarius the world has produced no man who possessed so great qualities as a commander, and patriotism so unselfish as Gen. Grant. After the battle of Marathon, Themistocles exclaimed, "The Trophies of Miltiades will not suffer me to sleep." So it has been with most great Generals. Envy has ever been the bane of the army. Gen. Grant seems to bury every feeling of envy, every personal desire or ambition, and remember only his country. He selects the best Generals, gives them the most important commands, rejoices in their success, and praises their deeds, even when his own reputation might suffer. Notwithstanding our admiration of Sherman and his brilliant deeds, yet we are assured that he is only carrying out the plans of Gen. Grant, and that to the commanding General belongs the glory of the wonderful combination that now promises soon to overthrow the Confederacy. The inferior of Sherman in some things, yet he possesses the great master mind that lays the plan, oversees the preparation and directs the execution. The country owes more to him than any officer of the army, or any man in the nation, save perhaps the President.—When peace is restored Gen. Grant will stand higher in the affections of the people than any commander since the days of Washington. Belisarius, we believe, in all respects was the greatest, purest, noblest type of a warrior and a patriot ancient times produced, so we believe that Gen. Grant, possessing the same noble qualities, is the greatest of modern times, and so high will he stand in the opinion of future generations.

From Grant's Army.

Attack by the Rebels—Fort Steadman Captured by the Rebels—Fort Retaken by our Troops—3,000 Rebels Killed and Wounded, and 2,700 Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 7 P. M.—Maj. Gen. Dix:—This morning at half-past 4 o'clock the enemy by a strong and sudden assault, captured Fort Steadman, but after a vigorous contest, the fort was recaptured, with 1600 prisoners, two flags and all the guns uninjured.

Gen McLaughlin was taken prisoner by the rebels who assaulted Fort Haskell, but were repulsed with great loss. The official report is subjoined.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War,

CITY POINT, 1.30 P. M., March 25.—Hon. Edwin E. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following dispatch of General Parke, is received from General Meade.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

The enemy attacked my front this morning at about 4:30 with three divisions under command of Gen. Gordon. By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the third brigade, of the first division, at the foot of the hill to the right of Fort Steadman, wheeled and overpowering the garrison, took possession of the fort. They established themselves upon the hill, turning our guns upon us. Our troops on either flank stood firm. Afterwards a determined attack was made on Fort Haskell, which was checked by part of McLaughlin's brigade, Wilcox's division, and was repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The firm brigade of Hartsuff's division, held in reserve, was brought up and a check given to any further advance. One or two attempts were made to retake the hill and were only temporarily successful until the arrival of the second brigade, when a charge was made by that brigade, aided by the troops of the First division on their flank, and the enemy were driven out of the fort with a loss of about sixteen hundred prisoners. Two battle flags have also been brought in. The enemy also lost heavily in killed outside of our lines. The whole line was immediately reoccupied and the guns retaken uninjured. I regret to add that Gen. M'Laughlin was captured in Fort Steadman. Our loss otherwise was not heavy. Great praise is due to Hartsuff for the gallantry displayed in handling his division which behaved with great skill in this its first engagement. JOHN PARKE, Maj. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 9:30 p. m., March 25.—Maj. Gen. Dix: Later reports from Gen Grant, which are subjoined, show that the operations of our forces this morning were brilliantly successful. The rebel prisoners already secured number two thousand seven hundred The rebel killed and wounded, Gen. Grant estimates at probably not less than three thousand. Our loss is estimated at eight hundred, and may prove less.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., 8 A. M., March 25.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The number of prisoners received by the Provost Marshal is 2,200 taken by the Ninth Corps, and 500 by the Second Corps. There may be still some more to be brought in.

U. S. GRANT.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: I am not yet able to give the result of the day accurately, but the number of the prisoners captured proves larger than at first reported.—The slaughter of the enemy, at the point where they entered our lines, and in front of it, was probably not less than 3,000; our loss is estimated at 800, and may prove less. General Humphreys attacked with great promptness, capturing near 1,000 men, and occasioning the enemy to return his troops to that part of the line.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Goldsboro Occupied by Schofield.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 25.—Maj. Gen. Dix: The following dispatch from Gen. Schofield, reports his arrival at and occupation of Goldsboro on Tuesday, March 21st with but slight opposition.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON,
Sec. of War.

GOLDSBORO, N C. March 21, 1865, via Fortress Monroe, 7 p. m., March 25.—Lieut. General Grant, City Point, Va.—I have the honor to report that I occupied Goldsboro this p. m., with but slight opposition. General Terry's column, from Wilmington, was at Parson's depot last night, and should be near this place to-night. Sherman's left was engaged with the enemy near Bentonsville on Sunday. The artillery firing was quite rapid during the day and for a short time on Monday morning, on Sherman's right. The 17th corps was near Mt. Pleasant on Sunday night. There has been some artillery firing during to-day, which indicates a gradual approach of Sherman's army towards this place—all this being strictly in accordance with Sherman's plan. I have no doubt all is well. I hope to have later and more definite intelligence from Sherman very soon, and will forward it to you without delay. I find the bridges burned, but otherwise the road is not injured. The depot facilities are very fine. I captured here seven cars, and General Terry has captured two locomotive and two cars, which he is now using.

(Signed,)
JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Maj. Gen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*—SIR: Upon the 14th section of the act entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces," which provides as follows:

"That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct or other enrollment sub-district, where such persons belong by actual residence (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States,) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled (if liable to enrollment;) and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrollment, and Mustering Officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: *Provided*, That in any call for troops hereafter no county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call, by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof."

You, in your letter of the 12th of March, ask my opinion on the following points:

First. As to the meaning of the words "actual residence," as employed in the above section, and the proper mode, according to law, of determining the actual residence of men offering recruits.

Second. Where the "actual residence" of the recruit *is* in one sub-district, and he is enrolled in a different sub-district, where shall the credit be given?

Ans. In case where the recruit has no legal domicil or actual residence in any enrollment sub-districts, shall he be credited to the sub-district or district where he is enrolled, or shall he be allowed to select his own locality?

I. The first of the above questions may be divided into two parts; First, as to the meaning of the words "actual residence;" and, secondly, as to the proper mode of ascertaining the "actual residence."

It is very difficult to give a test by which the question of actual residence may be determined in each particular case. A few general rules may be given, however, by which a vast majority of the cases can be readily determined.

1. Every person must be presumed to have an actual residence somewhere.

2. A man can have but one actual residence at one and the same time.

3. A residence once acquired remains until another is acquired.

4. The place of a man's origin is that of his actual residence until he acquires another.

5. Minors have their actual residence with their parents, guardians, or, if apprentices, with their masters.

6. Adults reside at the places of their dwelling. A man's dwelling is in contradistinction to his place of business, trade or occupation. He dwells at the place he habitually sleeps or passes his nights.

7. In every country there is more or less population floating like drift. They never expect to remain long at any place, and go thence whenever and wherever the hope of employment may invite or fancy dictate. Such persons have their actual residence in the community in which they may dwell at the time of the enrollment.

As to the mode of ascertaining the actual residence of a recruit, the statute gives authority to the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions as will enable the Board of Enrollment and Mustering Officers to ascertain the facts and assign the credit according to the truth of the case. In most cases, the affidavit of the enrolled man would determine the matter. But as it is a question in which the sub-districts have an interest as well as the recruits, and as recruits may, for bounties or bribes, declare contrary to the fact their places of residence, the rules to be prescribed should admit of counter proof

II. My opinion is that where the actual residence is in one sub district, and the man is enrolled in a different sub-district, the credit should be given to the district of his actual residence.

The whole object and purpose of this section is to fix a rule by which places are to receive credits for enrolled men. It gives a rule of credits to the State, ward, township, precinct or other enrollment sub-districts, for enrolled men only. It is silent as to how or where recruits not enrolled, or liable to be enrolled, are to be credited. *In order that the credit may be made* according to the rule in this section prescribed, the man must not only have an actual residence, but he must be enrolled The words of the section, "and where such persons were or shall be enrolled," relate to the fact of enrollment rather than the place of enrollment. Those words are introduced to announce the fact of enrollment, and not to affect or control the question as to the place of credit.—This is manifest from the context, and especially from the words in parenthesis, just following those above quoted, to wit: ("if liable to enrollment.")

VIII. Nothing else appearing, it must be taken for granted that the actual residence is the place of enrollment, and the credit given accordingly. If, however, it should be made to appear that, though enrolled in a particular sub-district, the person has no actual residence, then this statute furnishes no rule by which the credit can be given. In such case the credit must be given under the law, or according to the rule in force before and independently of this Act I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES SPEED, Attorney General.

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders of "The Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lane in the county of Beaver," are hereby notified that an election for one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, will be held in the toll house of said Company, on Monday the 24th day of April, next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES ALLISON,
mar.29,'65.] Treas.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JOHN THOMAS, late of North Sewickly township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. S. THOMAS, North Sewickly,
J. E. JACKSON, Fallston,
mar.29,'65.] Executors.

TO FARMERS.

I will offer at private sale, for a few months one 8-horse power thresher and separator, good as new and in perfect order; one-half "Buckeye" Mower and Reaper; "Excelsior" Mower and Reaper, patent drop delivery;—Wagons Plows, Harrows, wheeled Horse-rake, Grain Drill &c. The above are all nearly new and of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of Salem Cook and Parlor Stoves, the best in use and warranted in every respect. R. G. COOK,
near Darlington, Beaver co., Pa.
mar.29,'65.

ROCHESTER
DRUG STORE.

D. S. MARQUIS, M. D.,
Cor. Bridge st. and the Diamond,
ROCHESTER, PA.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

PURE DRUGS,
Medicines,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

CHEAPEST OILS & PAINTS
IN THE VICINITY!

PURE WINES
And Brandies,
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

THE GREAT
HAIR DRESSER,
"FLORILINE!"
ALL ARTICLES OF
STATIONERY
Usually Kept in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

PLEASE CALL AT THE
ROCHESTER DRUG STORE
IN THE DIAMOND.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the Great a Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing 7 3-10ths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six pr cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides *the Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50	*pr.*	
Two cents	$100	"	
10 "	$500	"	
20 "	$1000	"	
$1 "	$5000	"	

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the National Bank of Beaver County,
march1,1865—3 m.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence

Tuesday, April 4th, 1865,

under the charge of

Messrs. F. AGNEW & M. GANTZ,
as Associate Principals.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has had heretofore.

To those who desire a good English education, and to those who have been or contemplate teaching in our public schools, inducement is offered from the fact that the latter of the Principals, for the last twelve years, has been Principal of New Castle Union Schools.

Both are graduates of different colleges, and well acquainted with the wants of our higher institutions. Persons, therefore, who design fitting themselves for college, will find this a suitable and desirable place.

The former having been for some time connected with the Iron City College, as a principal teacher, and the latter also being a graduate of Duff's College, advantages superior to most outside of the Commercial colleges are offered to those desiring a business education.

Our new Academy Buildings, designed expressly for the purpose, with large school room, class rooms, society hall, etc., are now occupied, though not quite finished. It is expected, however, to have them ready for use an early day.

For rates of tuition, &c., send for circular. Address the Principals or the undersigned

H. HICE.
Sec. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

THE subscriber, Guardian for the minor children of T. T Shaffer, late of New Brighton deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises on

Friday, the 31st day of March, instant,

at 1 o'clock P. M., a house and lot situate in the Borough of New Brighton, on Second street opposite the P. R. R. freight Depot.

The front building is 24 feet long by 18 feet wide, two stories high, with back building 20 feet long 16 feet wide, one and a half stories high, on the first floor, parlor, dining room and kitchen, with porch; bed-room and pantry on the porch; Hall &c. Cellar under the main building; 4 rooms up stairs.

This property is nearly new built within two years, all well finished, the whole house papered and painted. The lot is 32 feet 8 inches on Second street by 180 feet deep, on which is a stable 20 by 18 feet, cistern and filter, the lot well set in shrubbery, &c.

This property is worthy of the attention of those wishing to purchase.

TERMS—One half in hand, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and Mortgage for the balance; possession given immediately. JOHN GLASS,
Guardian.

New Brighton, March 21,'65.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Comptroller of Currency.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Beaver county" in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof" approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now therefore, I, Hugh M'Culloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Beaver county," in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of December, 1864.

SEAL

HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Comptroller of Currency

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Commencing, Monday, Dec. 18, 1864.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

8:35 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:00 A. M.
2:25 P. M. " " 3:45 P. M.

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:20 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, ...7:45 A. M.
3:50 P. M. " " ......5:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M. Rochester..... 3:55 P. M.
2:10 A. M. " ......3:20 A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*
F. R. MYERS, *Gen't. T cket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	6:52 A. M......	7:30 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:52 A. M......	8:30 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:15 P. M......	2:40 P. M.
4th Brigh'n "	3:05 P. M......	4:45 P. M.
Mail,	4:20 P. M......	5:45 P. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M......	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:10 P. M......	3:20 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	7:25 P. M......	8:30 P. M.

GOING WEST—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:00 A. M......	10:45 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 M......	1:32 P. M.
3d "	4:30 P. M......	6:02 P. M.
4th "	5:30 P. M......	6:55 P. M.
Mail,	6:40 A. M......	8:05 A. M.
1st Express,	2:10 A. M......	3:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:00 P. M......	2:15 P. M.

WM. P. SHINN, Supt., E. D.

N. CASTLE & BEAVER VALLEY R.R.

New route opened from Pittsburg to New Castle, Youngstown, Sharon, Mercer, Franklin and Oil city.

Trains leave Pittsburg 5:50 A. M. arrive at New Castle 8:55 A. M.
Trainsleave Allegheny 3:50 P. M. arrive at New Castle 6:50 P. M.
Trains leave New Castle 7:00 A. M. arrive at Allegheny 10:0 A. M.
Trains leave New Castle 4:40 P. M. arrive at Pittsburg 7:50 P. M.

Stages connect at New Castle for Mercer. Shippers would do well to give this route their attention. Prompt attention will be given to forwarding freight.

WM. D. DICKSON, Passenger Ag't.
J. W. BLANCHARD, Gen. Sup't.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

MARCH 29th, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for subscription to the Beaver *Argus*, prior to Jant 1st, 1865, will please call and pay up at once if they wish to save cost. Joseph M'Clure is authorized to receive and receipt for the same. D. L. IMBRIE.

NATIONAL BANKS.—There are now nine hundred and thirteen National Banks in the country. Many State institutions are constantly making application to be included among the number.

THE KITTANNING BANK.—Reports having been circulated prejudicial to the standing of the Kittanning Bank, the *Democrat* says:

"The community need have no apprehension. Every note will in due time be redeemed at par. There is not a sounder bank in Pennsylvania than the Kittanning Bank."

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—The annual catalogue of this venerable and honored institution, for 1864-'65, gives the following statement: Seniors, 41; Juniors, 38; Sophomores, 39; Freshmen, 15. Total, 133. The annual contest between the Literary societies occurs March 29th. The legislation necessary for the union of Washington and Jefferson Colleges has been obtained; and the final arrangements will probably be consummated at the next meeting of the Boards.

GREAT PANIC IN DRY GOODS.—*Prices reduced over one-half at F. A. Fortune's Cheap Store, in Rochester, next door to the Post Office.*—¾ Bleached muslin only 15 cents; ¾ Brown muslin, only 20 cents; 4-4 Heavy Sheeting, only 30 cents; 1 Case fast colored Prints only 20 cents; 1 Case Merrimack Prints, only 25 cents; Dark Delaines, only 31 cents; Spring Delaines, only 25 cents.

Come early and avoid the rush, and get the first chance. Remember the place, Fortune's Cheap Dry Goods Emporium, in Rochester.

[For the Argus.]

Another brave and noble hero has fallen a victim to rebel barbarism.—Thomas Exby, formerly of Vanport, Beaver county, died in the Salisbury rebel prison, on the 16th of January, 1865, in the 27th year of his age.

The subject of the above notice was born in Utica, N. Y. He came to Vanport in November, 1861, and was employed by Wm. H. M'Kenzie, in his pottery, and remained with him until the 8th of January, 1864, when he enlisted in Co. A, 76th Reg't P. V. At the battle of Deep Bottom he was taken prisoner, and was confined in the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., until the day of his death, which was caused by exposure and starvation.—He was a worthy young man, a brave soldier, and a kind husband. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss. * *

WEST INDIA COTTON.—The first ship load of cotton from the fields of the American and British West India Company, reached New York from Long Island, Bahamas, on the 20th. The cargo consisted of 20,000 pounds of the best quality of Sea Island.

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE.—Emmet C. Trimble, a private of Co. G, 101st Regt, P. V., died at U. S. General Hospital, Pittsburg, March 18th. Deceased was taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., and was incarcerated in the prisons of Andersonville and Florence for some eight months, and from the cruel and inhuman treatment he received at the hands of his captors, he contracted disease which, day by day, was making slow but sure work for an early grave. At the time of his death he was under hospital charge, for the purpose of being mustered out of the service. But soon his cherished hopes were blasted; being attacked with Erysipelas, he survived the attack but a few days, and now rests in a soldier's grave.

RIVERS OF BLOOD.—The circulation in the system is not unlike the flow of rivers to the sea, which move smoothly until they are clogged or obstructed. But when drift wood or alluvial deposit dams them up, then comes the tearing devastation that follows the obstruction of a force which cannot be stayed. So the blood circulates insensibly through the system until it becomes clogged by disease; then burst out the ulcers, sores and disorders which follow that condition. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and purify your blood, to save yourself from the floods, freshets and deluges which sweep unnumbered multitudes out upon that shoreless sea which swallows all mankind.—*Lancaster* (Pa.) *Register.*

☞ We clip the following from the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate:*

CONCERT AT BEAVER SEMINARY.—The concert given at the Beaver Seminary—Rev R. T. Taylor's—on last Wednesday evening, being the close of the winter term, was the most successful thing of the kind ever given there. The programme consisted of a selection of choice instrumental pieces songs, duetts, &c., some of much difficulty, both in execution and expression. The young ladies acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner; showing plainly the excellent instruction they had been receiving, and how perseveringly they had practiced, Mrs. Taylor has reason to feel proud of the success that has attended her labors with the music class. Towards the close of the performance, Prof. Bassler, who happened to be present, sang, by request of the audience, the "Bridge of Sighs." This charming song he rendered in the most touching manner, filling the church with the sweet, clear tones of his fine tenor voice. Mr. Taylor intends to make a specialty of the music department of his school, and has secured the services of Prof. Bassler, who will take entire charge of that department on the opening of the next term, commencing March 28. The capacity of the Seminary is now largely increased by the erection of a new building and the purchase of another, so that sufficient accommodations are now provided for over 150 pupils. Parents having children to educate would do well to consider the advantages that Mr. Taylor's Seminary offers, which they will find exhibited at length in his advertisement in another column.

LUDICROUS SCENE.—A correspondent with Sherman's army says: "A novel and ludicrous scene was witnessed on the march to-day. A sympathetic soldier took a nursing baby in his arms to relieve a colored woman who was endeavoring to keep up with the column on foot. When he desired to be relieved of the burthen, the mother was nowhere to be seen; and the poor soldier, amid the jeers of his companions, was compelled to carry the baby all the way into camp.

A REBEL FALSEHOOD.—The declaration made by Jeff Davis in his message that "an interview with Gen. Longstreet was asked for by General Ord," to the end that an interview might be had between Generals Grant and Lee, is in part and whole a deliberate falsehood. The truth is, an interview with General Ord was solicited by General Longstreet, at the request of General Lee. General Grant not being authorized to act as peace commissioner, except in a military way, declined the interview.

THE DECLINE IN PRICES.—The New York *Post*, says: The wholesale market has been much excited during the past week, owing to the fluctuations in gold. The most important decline has been in mess pork and cotton.—Mess Pork is selling at $30 50—a decline of $4 25 a barrel during the week. Cotton has declined 12 and 13c a pound closing at 58 and 59 cents. Wool has declined 5 to 10c a pound. Petroleum has declined 8c a gallon for crude, and 12c for refined Butter declined 8 and 10c a pound with large arrivals.—Wheat has declined 20 to 30c per bush. Flour is also 25 to 40c lower. New corn has declined 15 to 17c per bush.

A REBEL APPEAL.—A document has just been issued from the Rebel Assistant Adjutant General's office. It treats of arming slaves, the plan to be used in organization, and says the arrangement has the entire approval of Gen. Lee. An appeal is made to the people of Virginia to forget color and fight for country. The names of Pegram and Turner appear to this interesting document. The latter is one fearfully familiar to many of our poor prisoners from Richmond.

FORT SUMTER.—The President has ordered that on the 13th of April, the fourth anniversary of the fall of Sumter, Maj. Anderson shall raise the national emblem on that fortification.

DAVIS' DECEPTION.—Davis, in his message, still keeps up his deception of the public mind in regard to the purposes of the United States Government. The rebel leaders set out with the assertion that their constitutional rights were to be taken from them, and this was considered a justification of resistance. The people are now tired of the war and want peace, but Davis tells them they can get no peace unless they submit to conditions so abject, that death would be preferable. This, to a proud-spirited people answers temporarily the purpose, and thus they are deceived to their ruin. Davis knows better than this, but his pride cannot let him come down to the logic of events, and accept facts as truths which he cannot avert. He sees the ruin ahead, but a common ruin is a grander catastrophe to his experiment of rebellion, and in the extent of the calamity he loses all sense of the individual disgrace which would otherwise attend the failure.

MARRIED:

On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. H. Webber, Mr. HENRY J FAIDAY of Wirtumburg, Lawrence co., Pa., to Miss MAGGIE J. FITZ SIMMONS, of North Sewickley, Beaver co., Pa.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Bridgewater, by Rev. J. D. KNOX, Mr. SAMUEL ECOFF, of Sharon, to Miss MARGEBET ARBUCKLE, of Bridgewater.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, President.

OPENS MARCH 28, 1865

$58.50

Pays for Board, Room, Fuel, Light, and Tuition in Common Branches, 14 weeks.

Lessons on Piano, Organ, Harmonium, Melodeon and Guitar, by superior teachers.

A Primary Department, for small boys and girls, will be opened.

A liberal reduction will be made to children commencing music lessons.

Reduction of 25 per cent. on all bills made to ministers' and soldiers' daughters. [mar15

FOR SPRING OF 1865!

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
BORDERS, AND
DECORATIONS,

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE PAPER-HANGING LINE, are now offered to the Trade, and buyers generally, at the lowest prices possible. ☞ Call and see at *No. 107 Market st. between Liberty and Fifth sts.,* PITTSBURGH, PA.

marl'05 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

HENRY HICE. JAS. S. RUTAN.

Hice & Rutan,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to legal business of all kinds. Prompt attention given to collections generally. Licensed Agents for collection of Pensions; Bounty, arrears of Pay, Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners of War, and all kinds of military claims against the Government. Office—

ner of Market Street and the Diamond, (immediately in the rear of Court House,)

BEAVER, PENN'A. [jan4

PETER ANGEL'S, IN BRIDGEWATER,

IS the place to buy your PAINTS, LIQUORS, CONFECTIONARIES, and to get good ALE, CIGARS, CAKES, &c. Having added a new building to his old stand, he is now prepared to accommodate his customers and the citizens generally with anything in his line, having the best assortment this side of Pittsburg, and sells cheaper. He will warrant his liquors, of all kinds, to be the purest and best, and those wishing the best quality for medicinal purposes, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Call and see the Angel Peter, at his old stand, and you are sure of a hearty welcome and prompt attention. [jan25

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

Persons intending planting orchards, gardens, vineyards, or improving their grounds, this coming Spring, are respectfully invited to examine our stock. The trees are strong, from six to eight feet and of the best varieties. Planters in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio will find it to their interest to procure their trees fresh from the Nursery, and the sorts true to name.

Parties coming to the Nurseries to Edgeworth station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, in the morning trains, can select their own trains, and return in the afternoon. Catalogues sent to applicants,

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
feb15 Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa,

Land Agency.

THE undersigned having established an AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, in the CITY OF BOONVILLE, COOPER COUNTY, MO., would call the attention of his friends in Western Pennsylvania to the unprecedented low price for which land, of the first quality, can be bought at the present time. Persons desirous of buying cheap farms will receive due attention by calling at my office in Booneville, where they will find all descriptions of farms on the register, with price, location, &c. Office: Morgan, st.

jan25'65 JOHN MITCHELL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of LEVI B. WALTS, late of North Sewickly tp, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB WALTS, Admr.,

mar15'65 North Sewickly.

ADMINISTARTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ADAM GORMLY, dec'd, late of the Boro' of Beaver, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. B. YOUNG, Adm'r.,
mar8'65 Beaver, Pa.

BOSS BROTHER, & Co's. Extra Chemical Writing Fluid, the best in the world at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the American Ink Company.

The Last Stroke
OF THE HAMMER.

SHERMAN, GRANT, FARRAGUT & TERRY
AS PEACE COMMISSIONERS!

IT is our generals in the field who only can effect the price of Domestic Dry Good, and so they have during the last successful campaign

REDUCED PRICES!

Good Calicoes for 18¾ and 31 cents,
Good Muslins for 20 and 25 cents;
and all Cotton Goods reduced 50 per cent.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS!!
SPRING DELAINES,
DRESS GOODS
Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Satinets, Cassimeres,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Hoop Skirts,
BONNET RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND RUCHES,
IRISH LINENS,
GLOVES,
Shirt Fronts
HOSIERY, &c., &c.,

At prices as Low as can be found anywhere.

Having all been purchased within the last week, buyers will have the benefit of the recent great decline in prices,

AT

F. A. Fortune's

CELEBRATED

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

IN ROCHESTER,

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE. [fe22

COURT OF APPEALS.

THE Commissioners of Beaver county will attend, for the purpose of hearing Appeals in the several townships, as follows, viz:

Big Beaver, Mrs. Miller's, Monday, March 20;
Darlington bor. A. J. Cook's Tuesday do 21;
do tp, do de do 21;
S. Beaver, John Rowe's Wednesday, do 22;
Ohio, M. R. Deringer's Thursday, do 23;
Brighton, R. Eakin's, Friday, do 24;
Industry, David Eakin's, Saturday, do 25;
Chippewa, Azariah Inman's, Monday, do 27;
Patterson, John Sims', Tuesday, do 28;
North Sewickly, N. Hazen's Wednesday do 29;
Franklin, Jos. Phillis' Thursday, do 30;
Marion, Geo. Hartzell's, Friday, do 31;
Pulaski, Elwood Thomas', Saturday, April 1;
Georgetown, C Calhoun's, Monday a.m, do 3;
Glasgow, John M'Fall's, do p.m, do 3;
Borough, Commis'ners office, Tuesday, do 4;
Boro tp, do do do 4;
N. Brighton, Keystone hotel, Wednesday do 5;
Fallston, Saml Edgar's, Thursday, do 6;
Bridgewater, Henry Aukeny's; Friday, do 7;
Phillipsburg, H. Bimber's, Saturday, do 8;
Harmony, Economy hotel, Monday, do 10;
Economy, Geo. Neely's, Tuesday, do 11;
New Sewickly, G. Rauscher's, Wednes'y do 12;
Freedom, S. Furnier's, Thursday, do 13;
Rochester bor, W.D. Johnston's, Friday do 14;
do tp, do do Saturday do 15;
Raccoon, David Ewing's, Monday, do 17;
Greene, B Swearingen's, Tuesday, do 18;
Hookstown, do do 18;
Frankfort, J. M'Cutcheon's, Wednesday do 19;
Hanover, Robt Harshe's, Thursday, do 20;
Independence, W. Johnston's, Friday do 21;
Hopewell, S. house, Scottsville, Saturd'y do 22;
Moon, Wm Elliott, Esq's, Monday, do 24;

The principal Assessors of their respective districts, are required to attend on the day of Appeals, with their Guide Duplicates. Also all persons claiming exemption from Military Enrollment, will give their attendance on said days of Appeal, and make known the causes upon which they claim exemption. By order.

W. S. BARCLAY, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office, March 2d, 1865.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JAS. W. M'MAHAN, late of Economy tp, Beaver county, Pa, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM B. WOLF, Adm'r,
marl'65 Brighton tp.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Dec. 18, 1864, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 5,50 P. M. leaves daily,)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.
Pittsburg	210AM	640AM	200PM	800PM
Rochester......	320 "	805 "	315 "	415 "
N. Brighton..	337 "	820 "	330 "	430 "
Enon..........	425 "	915 "	424 "	522 "
Columbiana..	501 "	1005 "	508 "	600 "
Salem	531 "	1038 "	535 "	633 "
Alliance	625 "	1140 "	635 "	735 "
Canton	712 "	1240PM	725 "	825 "
Massillon	735 "	100 "	750 "	855 "
Orrville.......	812 "	142 "	828 "	940 "
Wooster	848 "	218 "	905 "	1016 "
Loudonville ..	939 "	326 "	1000 "	1120 "
Mansfield	1030 "	425 "	1100 "	1213AM
Crestline Ar	1100 "	500 "	1130 "	1245 "
Crestline De	1130 "	640AM	1201AM	125 "
Bucyrus	1159 "	710 "	1229 "	153 "
U. Sandusky	1240PM	757 "	109 "	230 "
Forest........	115 "	835 "	144 "	301 "
Lima..........	234 "	1010 "	300 "	414 "
Delphos.......	312 "	1059 "	345 "	450 "
Van Wert......	342 "	1134 "	417 "	520 "
Fort Wayne..	520 "	130PM	600 "	700 "
Columbia	604 "	228 "	646 "	745 "
Huntsville....	624 "	253 "	708 "	805 "
Pierceton	634 "	306 "	718 "	815 "
Warsaw........	654 "	332 "	741 "	834 "
Bourbon	726 "	416 "	817 "	906 "
Plymouth	752 "	445 "	848 "	930 "
Wanatah......	905 "	626 "	1011 "	1040 "
Valparaiso....	927 "	700 "	1037 "	1100 "
Hobart	953 "	742 "	1108 "	1126 "
Clarke........	1015 "	811 "	1134 "	1149 "
IllC.RR.Cros	1045 "	851 "	1203PM	1215PM
R Isl.RR J'n.	1055 "	901 "	1213 "	1225 "
Chicago	1120 "	930 "	1240 "	1250 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Chicago......	430AM	620AM	550PM	1020PM
R.IslRRJunc	520 "	645 "	617 "	1055 "
Ill C.RR Cros	530 "	655 "	625 "	1105 "
Clarke	606 "	718 "	655 "	1148 "
Hobart	633 "	739 "	720 "	1209AM
Valparaso	700 "	800 "	745 "	1240 "
Wanatah	728 "	823 "	814 "	109 "
Plymouth	848 "	930 "	927 "	225 "
Bourbon	930 "	957 "	957 "	257 "
Warsaw	1008 "	1026 "	1029 "	337 "
Pierceton.....	1032 "	1047 "	1052 "	402 "
Huntsville	1048 "	1056 "	1102 "	413 "
Columbia	1117 "	1112 "	1120 "	432 "
Fort Wayne..	1240PM	1213PM	1225AM	600 "
Van Wert	225 "	129 "	146 "	732 "
Delphos	312 "	202 "	224 "	808 "
Lima..........	347 "	234 "	300 "	845 "
Forest........	525 "	353 "	417 "	1015 "
U.Sandusky..	600 "	422 "	446 "	1047 "
Bucyrus	700 "	506 "	529 "	1129 "
Crestline Ar	730 "	520 "	600 "	1201PM
Crestline De	650AM	610 "	640 "	1245 "
Mansfield.....	780 "	646 "	713 "	116 "
Loudonville ..	855 "	737 "	759 "	159 "
Wooster.......	1015 "	830 "	848 "	247 "
Orrville.......	1050 "	900 "	917 "	318 "
Massillon.....	1140 "	935 "	956 "	347 "
Canton	1200 "	955 "	1017 "	405 "
Alliance	120PM	1040 "	1130 "	505 "
Salem	200 "	1116 "	1205PM	535 "
Columbiana ..	230 "	1140 "	1231 "	600 "
Enon	320 "	1220AM	112 "	635 "
N. Brighton..	406 "	1258 "	155 "	710 "
Rochester	420 "	110 "	210 "	725 "
Pittsburgh ...	545 "	220 "	320 "	830 "

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL-ROAD.

On and after Dec. 19. 1864, Trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

	MAIL.	EXP'S.	C.Z&C MAIL.	C.Z&C ACCOM
Cleveland	800AM	130PM	800AM	315PM
Euclid street	811 "	141 "	811 "	328 "
Hudson.	915 "	242 "	915 "	450 "
Akron	....	....	1030 "	527 "
Orrville	....	....	1229PM	643 "
Millersburg..	....	....	218 "	750 "
Ravenna......	952 "	320 "	....	....
Alliance	1100 "	415 "	....	....
Bayard	1135 "	451 "	....	....
Wellsville	110PM	635 "	....	....

GOING NORTH.

	MAIL.	EXP'S.	C.Z&C ACCOM	C.Z&C EXP'S.
Wellsville	440AM	505PM	....	....
Bayard.........	621 "	640 "	....	....
Alliance	720 "	730 "	....	....
Ravanna.......	805 "	815 "	....	....
Millersburg..	....	....	440AM	305PM
Orrville	....	....	552 "	505 "
Akron	....	....	700 "	720 "
Hudson........	839 "	849 "	800 "	849 "
Euclid street	942 "	949 "	916 "	949 "
Cleveland	955 "	1000 "	930 "	1000 "

GOING EAST.

	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Belaire........	1050AM	415PM	950PM	....
Bridgeport....	1100 "	430 "	1002 "	....
Lagrange.....	1142 "	525 "	1048 "	....
Steubenville.	1213PM	555 "	1105 "	620AM
Wellsville	130 "	700 "	1200 "	720 "
Smith'sFerry	152 "	....	....	750 "
Beaver	222 "	....	....	835 "
Rochester	230 "	755 "	100AM	845 "
Pittsburgh ..	345 "	900 "	210 "	1000 "

GOING WEST.

	EXPS.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh ..	210AM	245PM	620AM	350PM
Rochester	330 "	355 "	735 "	515 "
Beaver	....	....	745 "	525 "
Smith'sFerry	....	....	820 "	605 "
Wellsville	430 "	500 "	842 "	645 "
Steubenville.	525 "	650 "	945 "	800 "
Lagrange.....	550 "	715 "	1005 "	....
Bridgeport....	629 "	802 "	1100 "	....
Bellaire.......	640 "	815 "	1115 "	....

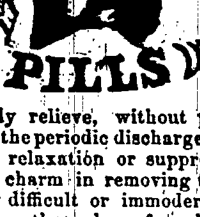
TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves New Philadelphia at 1.20 P M
" Bayard at 6 45 P M
Arrives at Bayard at 4.10 P M
" New Philadelphia at 9 25 P M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING



PILLS

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result.* The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *miscarriage.* Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward,* with *immediate and persistent success.*—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world,* which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They haqe received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box.—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly,* by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.,*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors,*
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov23:1y

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! OUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor,* will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors,*
81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater, Beaver county. [nov23:1y

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between A. G. M'Creary, S. B. Briggs, and Benjamin Todd, under the style and firm of "M'Creary, Briggs & Co.," for the purpose of carrying on the business of milling, dealing in grain, flour, feed, &c., at the Industry Mills, Beaver County, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of their successors, Briggs & Bro., at the Mills aforesaid, who are authorized to settle all business of the firm.

A. G. M'CREARY,
S. B. BRIGGS,
feb22'65 BENJAMIN TODD.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY
New Brighton, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE Stockholders of "the National Bank of Beaver County" are hereby notified that the unpaid portion of the Capital Stock is required to be paid at the Banking house in instalments as follows, viz: Twenty-five per cent. thereof, on the first day of March next, and a like instalment upon the first days of May, July and September next thereafter.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD HOOPS,
feb. 8 '65, Cashier.

A. L. S. MORAND, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Late A. A. Surg. U. S. Army,)
FREEDOM,
BEAVER CO, PA. [jan4

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE METZ, late of New Sewickly tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, havin been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY GEOHRING, } Exr's
GEORGE GARDNER, }
janl1'65 New Sewickly tp.

JOY, COE & CO.,
Advertising and Commission Agents AND DEALERS IN
PRINTING INKS OF ALL KINDS
Type, Printing Materials,
WRITING AND PRINTING PAPER CARDS, &c

OFFICES—Brown' Building, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, ork
mar26:1y

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No 60 Nassau Street, New York.
aug12:3m



THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla,* that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

☞ Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers every where. nov9'64

MME. DEMOREST'S
Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,
With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS.

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers
☞ Summer No. now ready.

ADMINISRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of WM. YOUNG, late of Baden, Economy tp., Beaver co., decd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JENNET YOUNG, Adm'x.,
mar8'65 Baden.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of THOS. HORNE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r,
feb1'65 New Brighton.

"Unquestionably the best Sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day.—The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising, friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the World.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellent of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS. 1865.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication.

The postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year which must be paid at the *Subscriber's* post-office.

Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.........$4 00

An Extra copy of either the MAGAZINE or WEEKLY will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGNTS

TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick,

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving Every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, add will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The Wa Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm Bown, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo. shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20,

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS. Secretary of the Navy.

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stokes & Tallon, and directly opposite the *Argus* office, where we will keep constantly on hand and for sale a large assortment of Groceries, such as

COFFEE,	RICE,
TEA,	MOLASSES,
SUGAR,	SYRUP;

Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price.

dec9 T. T. McKIBBIN.

KOLLOCK'S Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by
M. H. KOLLOK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers
mar26.

AMERICAN GOLDPEN COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS of Gold Pens and Pencil Cases of every description, and Sole Manufactures of the *Celebrated Angular Nibbed Pen.* A supply just received and for sale at the

my20] *Bridgewater Drug Store.*

ANDREW WRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel [aug31'64:1y.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

Published Daily by

Th Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

One of the Largest and Most Widelg Circulated Papers in the State. Gives the Earliest and Fullest Intelligence.

Prospectus for the New Year.

On assuming control of the *Commercial*, at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse a *new life and vigor* into its columns which should render the paper MORE THAN EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER.

The Rapid Increase in Circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and Congratulatory Letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The *Commercial* HAS GROWN DAILY in public favor until it now ranks among the LEADING JOURNALS in the country.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure on our advertising columns, we some months since INCREASED THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PAPER TO THE EXTENT OF FOUR COLUMNS.

Among the leading features are full & reliable

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS;

from all the leading points of interest. (It devotes special attention to

MARKET REPORTS,

including the IRON, OIL, CATTLE, LUMBER, TOBACCO, and the PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS. Our

RIVER NEWS,

receives particular attention, and in this Department the *Commercial* has no rival. The

FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS,

of the *Commercial* are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also, the Reports of the

LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY, embracing reports of the DRY GOODS and WHOLESALE MARKETS, and Special Reports of OIL STOCK FINANCE AND TRADE, from day to day.

While special attention will be given to these several Departments, the *Commercial* lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

THE PULPIT

forms a peculiar feature of the *Commercial.* By giving every Saturday an ORIGINAL SERMON, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This Department of the *Commercial* has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the *Commercial* to patronage.

In politics the *Commercial* will be an undeviating supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government, and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partizanship.

The *Commercial* is a large folio sheet, and is published in two editions every morning, Sunday excepted.

TERMS OF DAILY: by mail, $10 per annum; City subscribers, served by carriers, $13 per anuum, in advance, or, 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Single copies 5 cents. A discount made to Agents.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL—A large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published at $1,50, (52 issues,) per year. In Clubs of Twenty, $1.

The Money for Weekly and Daily must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the *Commercial.*

Office. 75 FIFTH st., opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM.........................EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON..........BUSINESS MANAGER.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER

And Other Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disorder ed mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at graet expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotton up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of DAVID R. WHITEHILL, late of Hanover tp, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH WHITEHILL, } Ex'r.
ROB'T. WHITEHILL. }
feb15'65 Hanover tp.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,

HOLLOWAY'S PILL And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words *"Holloway, New York and London,"* are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May7.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conserv.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled*, the price of paper nearly *trebled*, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

TERMS FOR 1865.

For any one of the Reviews—	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7,00
For any three of the Reviews	10,00
For all four of the Reviews	12,00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4,00
For Blackwood and one Review	7,00
For Blackwood and any two Reviews	10,00
For Brackwood and three Reviews	13,00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15,00

The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper*, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—*we* shall continue to give faithful copies of *all* the matters contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the originals editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are *exceedingly low.* Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright *in Gold*—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2,50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great abilility and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

THE FOUR REVIEWS for 1863.

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june15'64

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! War of Extermination against Bad Teeth Bad Breath, Diseased Gums Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

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A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

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Purifying the Breath and Mouth

AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

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Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which con tains them.

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The best evidences that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

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NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache,* apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

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The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

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These Machines make the lock-stich alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silks that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do. It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid, etc., all without previous basting; and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family; or they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect; or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever!

It has the following advantages over all other machines:

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BEAVER, PA.,

aug17] Sole Ag't for Beaver co,

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IS hereby given that the firm of Stokes & Tallon will be dissolved on the 1st of April, 1865, owing to the death of Mr. Stokes. Those having accounts against said firm will present them to the undersigned, and those indebted will call and settle. [ma8] ROBT. TALLON.

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Sept.9.'63. I. N. ATKINS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of MARG'T E. ANKENY, late of Bridgewater, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY ANKENY, Adm'r,
feb15'65 Bridgewater.

A Sweet and Perfumed Breath VERSUS A Bad Breath.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the

BALM OF A 1000 FLOWERS,

it could be secured? How many lovers it had separated! How many friends forever parted. The subject is so Delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it: and you are yourself ignorant of the fact. To effect a radical cure, use the Balm as a tooth-wash night and morning.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN of ancient times used honey to beautify their complexion; but the combination with palm oil and other valuable ingredients makes it still more valuable. For bathing suffering infants, a few drops poured into a basin of water will dispel all fever, tetter, &c. A few drops poured on your shaving-brush makes a beautiful soft lather, leaving the face pure and white.

When used for washing night and morning it eradicates all *Tan, Pimples,* and Freckles, rendering the skin soft and white and free from blemish.

For sale at the Drug Store in Bridgewater.

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WITH increased confidence in its merits as the *Best and Most Reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use,*

We claim for it the following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease of operation and management; elegance of design and finish. It will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Bind, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid,

All without any previous basting.

It works equally well on the thinnest or thickest fabrics, from heavy beaver or pilot cloth, to the finest cambric.

S. H. PEIRSOL, BEAVER, PA.

jy20'64]. Sole Agent for Beaver county

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T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
feb15 Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa.

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☞ Call and see the Angel Peter, at his old stand, and you are sure of a hearty welcome and prompt attention. [jan25

HENRY HICE. JAS. S. RUTAN.

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[c]orner of Market Street and the Diamond (immediately in the rear of Court House)

BEAVER, PENN'A. [jan4

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE METZ, late of New Sewickly tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY GEOHRING, } Ex'rs
GEORGE GARDNER, }
jan11'65 New Sewickly tp.

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mar26:1y

T. M. McCord, Notary Public.

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(*Near the Provost Marshal's office,*
BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c. [dil]

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence this week, Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing; also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.

je17,63 EPH'M. SMITH.

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,

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aug12:3m

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THE undersigned having established a AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, in the CITY OF BOONVILLE COOPER COUNTY, MO., would call the attention of his friends in Western Pennsylvania to the unprecedented low price for which land, of the first quality, can be bought at the present time. Persons desirous of buying cheap farms will receive due attention by calling at my office in Booneville, where they will find all descriptions of farms on the register, with price, location, &c. Office: Morgan st.

jan20'65 JOHN MITCHELL